

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1904.

PRICE 10c in St. Louis, One Cent.
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.
On Trains, Three Cents.

GATHERING of Democrats Begins Gorman as Mediator Discussed Maryland Man Neutral Tammany's Great Delegation Statement in the Illinois Controversy.

TAMMANY TO SEND BIG DELEGATION.

Number of Braves Who Will Attend Democratic Convention Is Placed at 2,000.

PENNSYLVANIANS ARE NEXT.

Committee Headquarters Will Remain at Hotel Jefferson—State Rendezvous Established at Other Hostelties.

Tammany promises to send the largest delegation to the Democratic National Convention. The number of braves who will visit the World's Fair City is placed at 2,000.

They are expected to arrive in time to help St. Louis celebrate the national anniversary, July Fourth. Small parties will precede the main body of Tammany's delegation, some arriving as early as Friday.

The Southern Hotel will be the principal headquarters for Tammany, although many will stop at the New St. James, where forty rooms have been engaged for the organization. The big body, however, will be quartered at the Southern.

Ex-United States Senator David B. Hill has engaged private quarters at the Southern, while Judge Parker and August Belmont have rooms at the Planters. Senator Hill is expected to reach here either Saturday night or Sunday. Mr. Belmont is expected Saturday.

MANY DELEGATES FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Next to Tammany, the Pennsylvania delegates, headed by National Committee-man Guffey, will have the most extensive quarters. They are booked for the Southern, as are also the delegations from Massachusetts, Michigan, Georgia, Indiana and Maryland. Senator Gorman, who is regarded by many as a promising candidate for the presidential nomination, will accompany the Maryland delegates and be assigned quarters at the Southern. The same hotel will also be assigned to a part of the Associated Press, the Pittsburgh Times, the World, Evening Sun and Telegram of New York, as well as the Kings County and New York Democracy. Louisiana and Montana State delegations will occupy rooms at the Planters. A number of distinguished Democrats will also have their quarters there, among them being General Nelson Miles, late Commander of the United States Army; Tom Johnson of Ohio, Mayor Harrison and party of Chicago, and a large number of members of Congress. Press correspondents will fill the remainder of the hotel.

State delegates from Ohio, New Jersey, Mississippi, Tennessee, Wisconsin and part of the New York Tammany delegation have quarters selected at the Lindell. A number of small delegations, as well as members of Congress, will be cared for at the same place.

TEXAS SENDS STRONG DELEGATION. Texas will send a strong delegation, rooms for which have been secured at the New St. James. The same hotel will entertain Senator Moore, Congressman Hill and the Mississippi delegation; also a part of the New York delegation. Quite a number of prominent Baltimore Democrats and Colonel John H. Whalen of Louisville, Ky., have engaged quarters at the New St. James.

CONGRESSMEN AT THE LACLEDE. No large delegations will be cared for at the Laclede, but members of Congress, small groups of delegates and prominent men from various parts of the country have already secured rooms there.

The St. Nicholas will take care of State delegations from Mississippi, Florida, Virginia, New Hampshire, Georgia, North Dakota and Delaware. Among the delegates will be the Hon. E. B. Bayard, E. J. Ford, L. F. Ford, J. H. Bayard, Whitman and Willard Salisbury. Governor Montague and United States Senator Martin will accompany the Virginians.

Among other notables who will be at the St. Nicholas are: Governor Vandeman of Mississippi, Congressman A. C. Clayton of Alabama, Clark Howell of the Atlanta Constitution, McCallie, E. Stone of the Associated Press, N. O. Messenger of the Washington Evening Star, John P. Miller, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun; C. W. Cramel and Ed D. Call of the New York Mail and Express; Martin W. Littleton, Brooklyn; Rufus N. Rhodes of the Birmingham Ala. News; Charles N. Faye, managing editor of the Chicago News; J. Taylor Ely of the Richmond, Va.; Charles B. Handy, editor of the Syracuse Telegram; J. R. Eaton, Fargo, N. D.; and Albert Strickland, J. R. Gray, C. R. Fredlund, Judge R. T. Daniel, C. L. Bartlett, W. L. Swart, J. E. Cohen and Milton Saul all of Georgia.

Fred O. Holman and James Gleason, both delegates from Portland, Ore., arrived in the city yesterday and put in the day at the World's Fair. They have quarters at Hotel Stratford and will be joined in a day or two by the remainder of the Oregon delegation at the same hotel. Nine of them have engaged quarters at the Laclede.

NEWSPAPER MEN AT THE BOZIER. All extra available space at Hotel Bozier has been engaged by the Associated Press, Chicago and New York newspapers and various news services.

As is well known, the National Committee, W. R. Hearst, Wm. J. Bryan and a number of leading Democrats secured their quarters at Hotel Jefferson some time ago.

The Hotel Jefferson is the headquarters of the National Committee, many of whom have engaged headquarters there for their State delegations. Included in this number are Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, part of New York, part of Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming and Indian Territory. Mr. Hearst has the two top floors of this hotel for his friends.

Among the State delegations which will be at the Southern are a part of Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, Massachusetts and a part of Pennsylvania. It is said that the Missouri delegation will be at the Laclede, where it will certainly be at home from past acquaintance. A part of the Illinois delegation will be at the St. Charles, while others will be at the Jefferson. The North Carolina delegation will be at the Hotel Stratford.

TAMMANY'S HEADQUARTERS WILL BE AT THE SOUTHERN.



WILLIAM A. WATSON, Sergeant-at-Arms of the New York Democratic State Committee, who has been in charge of arrangements for the entertainment of Tammany Hall and of Tammany headquarters at the Southern Hotel. For ten years he was one of five Democratic employees on the floor of the National House of Representatives.

MILES'S BOOM MOVES FORWARD

Prohibitionists at Indianapolis Cheer the Name of the Military Man.

WOOLLEY MAKES STATEMENT.

Delegates Receive and Accept Invitation to Attend the World's Fair as Guests of the Exposition.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 29.—The boom of General Miles for the prohibition nomination for President was given a decided forward movement by a public meeting of delegates and visitors at the Statehouse following the adjournment of the afternoon session of the convention to-day. Fifteen hundred persons were present, of whom more than 400 were delegates.

Alonso E. Wilson, Illinois State chairman, presided. John G. Woolley of Chicago, editor of the Voice, gave evidence as to General Miles's position. He said he had been in close communication with General Miles during the last six weeks by letters, visits and conversations.

"I do not know that he will accept the nomination," said Mr. Woolley, "but I believe he will. I told him I was coming to Indianapolis to assist in his nomination unless he forbade me. He did not forbid me, and if he were to allow me to come under these circumstances and then decline the nomination, he is not the sensible gentleman he should be."

Conversations with General Miles were related by Mr. Woolley, in which General Miles said the prohibitionists did wrong to confine themselves to one issue when there were such questions as the civil service, the Constitution following the flag, the United States having subjects, popular election of Senators and the return of sovereignty to the hands of the people.

General Miles was quoted as saying there would soon be a breaking up of old parties and in the reorganization the liquor question would be one of the vital issues.

The tenth National Prohibition Convention opened in the morning in Tomlinson Hall, with 400 delegates, alternates and visitors present.

Hon. L. C. Chase of Pennsylvania was temporary chairman. After his address commitments were appointed.

An invitation from the St. Louis Exposition was read by W. M. Godwin, a Missouri delegate, signed by President David R. Francis, and offering free admission, and recess was then taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Wm. J. Guffey, member of the Committee on Resolutions was W. Godwin. The Missouri members of the new National Committee are Charles E. Stokes and H. P. Paris.

VANGUARD START TO ST. LOUIS

Delaney Will Open McClellan Headquarters.

New York, June 29.—The first party of New York City Democrats to start for St. Louis to attend the National Democratic Convention departed to-day, headed by Corporation Counsel John J. Delaney, who, it is understood, will open McClellan headquarters.

The Tammany leaders, headed by Chas. P. Murphy, will leave at 1:30 P. M. Saturday, over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Two special cars will take the party, which will include J. Sergeant, Gen. Victor J. Dowling, Bourke Cockran, John P. Ahern, Thomas F. Smith, John J. Delaney, Thomas F. Grady, John Fox, Joseph Cassidy, Wm. Scher, Bird S. Ceder and Timothy Sullivan.

The Tammany host, numbering 500 persons, will travel in six trains, which will leave Sunday morning over the New York Central, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads.

GORMAN'S PART OF MEDIATOR

A Maryland Supporter Tells What the Senator Expects to Do.

POSSIBLE DARK HORSE.

Elements of Gorman Strength in the Convention if He Should Be a Candidate—His Hope of Being Means of Union.

"I believe that the Democratic National Convention, which will assemble in this city next week, will be composed of the most representative men of the party that have gathered in the last twenty-five years. In its deliberations, I feel confident, the convention will represent the very best wisdom of the Democratic party."

Thus spoke Colonel T. R. Grasty of the Baltimore Manufacturer's Record and brother of Charles H. Grasty, editor of the Baltimore News, at the Planters Hotel yesterday. Continuing to discuss the probable action of the convention in the selection of a presidential candidate, he said that he considered the chances of Senator Gorman equal to those of any who have been mentioned in this connection.

"I am satisfied," said Colonel Grasty, "that Senator Gorman was sincere in the statement he gave to the press Tuesday night, in which, among other things, he declared that he was not a presidential candidate. This is undoubtedly true so far as Senator Gorman is concerned, but the indications are that his name will be presented to the convention and that he is a possible nominee. He hopes to act as mediator, to bring forward an acceptable platform and help to find a candidate agreeable to all sections."

"Maryland would have endorsed Senator Gorman for the presidency had he not personally protested. He said he wanted to see the St. Louis convention nominate a man who could be elected, and that his great ambition was to serve his party to the best of his ability in the convention. This, he said, he could not do if he were free from the restraint of being considered a candidate himself. He was, however, endorsed in another way by the Maryland Democrats."

"Originally I was favorable to the nomination of Judge Parker of New York. At that time, however, I did not know that ex-Senator Hill would be so prominent as his political gadfly. Since then I have had occasion to change my views."

"Understand, I am not a politician. But, having a great interest in the upbuilding of the industries of the South, and regarding President Roosevelt as a probable menace to the peace and prosperity of the country, I feel that the hope of the future well-being of the nation may depend largely upon the nominee of the convention next week."

"Senator Gorman is closer to the South than any man likely to be nominated. The declaration of the Republican Convention and the words and acts of President Roosevelt touching the negro question have made Senator Gorman the logical candidate of the South. There is no doubt about where he stands on this question. He favors a restriction of negro franchise, a measure his own State has adopted. Had it not been for Senator Gorman, the infamous force bill would have become a law. In brief, his long record in the Senate on matters of the greatest importance to the South has been entirely in line with Southern sentiment."

"Within the past few months I have met a large number of leading Southern men in New York and have talked with them concerning the Democratic nominee for President. I found many of them favorable to Judge Parker. When pressed for a reason, the answer was the same in every instance. I favor Judge Parker because I think he could carry New York and would, accordingly, be elected. I do not now recall a single Southerner with whom I have talked who offered any other reason for supporting Judge Parker. All of them expressed the greatest admiration for Senator Gorman."

"Not only in the South, but elsewhere, have I found that Judge Parker's support is largely based on the belief that as a presidential nominee he would sweep New York. With this idea eradicated, I believe the South would immediately line up for Senator Gorman, and this is what may be expected. Three thousand Tammany braves will come to St. Louis next week with convincing arguments that Judge Parker cannot carry New York in November. They will seek to arouse enthusiasm for McClellan, but at the same time they will convince those who regard Judge Parker as an invulnerable in New York that they are mistaken. With this understanding of the situation, the South would naturally throw its solid support to Senator Gorman. Pennsylvania is ready now to go to St. Louis to support Gorman. In fact, the latter is a more sincere personal friend and admirer than Mr. Guffey, who heads the Pennsylvania delegation."

DON'T LIKE HILL.

"Some days ago I was talking with a well-known Southern Senator regarding the issue of support of Judge Parker and his apparent wavering faith in the latter. He explained his feelings by referring to an ancient custom of horse-racing in the South which required that the horses' heads should be turned in an opposite direction from the race course, with a man stationed at the head of each to turn the horse around when the starting signal was given. These men were called 'turners.' He said that while he had no objection to Judge Parker personally, yet he didn't like his 'turner,' meaning D. R. Hill."

Senator Gorman stands squarely on the Democratic doctrine of tariff reform as declared in the platform of 1892. That this idea was not entirely carried out in the Wilson-Gorman tariff law was not his fault. To make a long story short, Senator Gorman is entirely in accord with

ALABAMA NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN HERE



HENRY D. CLAYTON, Democratic National Committeeman of Alabama, who is in St. Louis, ready for the big convention.

the thinking and sincere men of his party. He has the confidence of the business interests of the country, something President Roosevelt does not possess. The business interests regard the present President as a dangerous man. The belief among many military men that if President Roosevelt is elected he will plunge the country into war is shared by the large business interests of the country. This tends to greatly strengthen the claim made in behalf of Senator Gorman as the logical candidate against the Republican nominee."

Colonel Grasty summarized Gorman's strength in the convention thus: "Most of the Southern delegations would quickly go to him if he were once before the convention. Virginia would be ready at any moment. So would Alabama. Guffey of Pennsylvania, though he may be willing to support Parker, would personally prefer Gorman to any other man. If Parker is beaten, nothing would keep New York delegates from favoring the Maryland Senator. Stone and Cockrell of Missouri are friendly. Bryan is not hostile. If the nomination is not made by the third ballot, I look for these great elements of leadership to concentrate on Gorman."

CONTESTS FROM ILLINOIS AROUSE GREAT INTEREST.

Struggle for Control of Delegation Will Mark First Notable Fight of Democratic Convention.

It is evident that the Illinois row between John P. Hopkins on the one side and the Hearst faction with Mayor Harrison as an active ally on the other, will furnish the interesting feature of the meeting of the National Committee Monday, and in the event that the National Committee refuses to consider any other than the prima facie evidence as to the legality of the Illinois delegates it promises to occupy a great part of the time of the Credentials Committee.

It was stated yesterday that William J. Bryan will be the Nebraska member of the Credentials Committee in order that he may represent the element in Illinois anxious to seat Mayor Edward F. Dunlap of St. Louis and Judge Edward F. Dunne of Chicago as delegates at large in the place of John P. Hopkins and Ben T. Cable, and the delegates from the four Harrison congressional districts in Cook County, together with the Hearst delegates from the Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third districts in the place of those announced at the Springfield convention.

Major E. R. Tolman, corporation counsel of Chicago, telegraphed to Secretary Walsh last night that he would represent the contestees in the Illinois cases as well as the contestees in the Second and Fourth Ohio districts. The first hearing will be before the National Committee Monday.

The Hopkins leaders are relying upon the fact that their delegates hold certificates of election from the chairman and secretary of the State Convention, and that other names were substituted without a roll call, after a demand had been made for one by the delegates from the Twenty-third and other districts, but which, they claim, Chairman Quinn refused.

Hearst's managers depend greatly upon the effect of the petition which M. F. Dunlap is having circulated in Illinois. If a majority of the delegates to the Springfield convention sign the petitions asking that the Hopkins list of delegates be disregarded, they have some hope that the Credentials Committee will look with favor upon their cause. If Congressman J. R. Williams is right in his views of the situation in Illinois, it seems impossible that a majority of the State Convention can be secured upon the petitions.

Members of the National Committee expressed the opinion yesterday that in the case of Illinois the State Convention was the unit of representation and that a certificate of election from that body would be prima facie evidence as to the eligibility of delegates.

In other States, notably New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the delegates are elected by district conventions without regard to the State Convention, and contests from individual districts would be heard by the National Committee from such States, should any occur. In those States, however, where the delegates are chosen at the State Convention, the entire State must be contested in order to secure a hearing.

SAYS ILLINOIS IS NOT FOR HEARST

Congressman Williams Declares Delegates Will Follow Instructions on First Ballot.

AFTER THAT, WITH MAJORITY.

Avers That Although Controlled by Friends of Editor, State Convention Was Opposed to His Nomination.

"The petition which my friend Dunlap is said to be circulating among the delegates to the late Illinois State Democratic Convention will not amount to very much because, in my judgment, there never was a majority of that State Convention which was actually and down in its heart for Hearst." This was the statement of James R. Williams of Carmel, who was a candidate for the presidency of the United States prior to the Springfield convention, which gave instructions for Hearst.

The former Illinois Congressman was found at the Democratic headquarters at the Hotel Jefferson, where he had called to pay his respects to the officials of the committee. He has arrived for the convention and will incidentally visit the Fair.

Speaking more particularly of the Illinois contests that just now are the most engrossing topics of conversation among the pre-convention arrivals and of the status of the Illinois delegation, Mr. Williams said: "As a matter of fact the Hearst strength in the Illinois delegation does not amount to one-third of the fifty-four delegates who will represent Illinois. On second thought, I will say one-third, or eighteen votes, will be the maximum which can be controlled by the Hearst people. The State Convention never was for Hearst."

"County after county was represented by men who were bound to vote for a Hearst endorsement by the instructions of their county conventions, which had been held some of them previous to the New York convention, at which time it was urged that Hearst would have instructions from New York. Other counties were worked into the Hearst movement by other methods, and after the county conventions had all been held and the true condition of things became apparent, many of the delegates, who had been bound by Hearst instructions became sick of their jobs."

"They came to Springfield ready to work with the influences which dominated the convention, and, if it had come to a show down on any questions of organization, either temporary or permanent, or upon any other question, in which there would have been an out and out test of the Hearst and anti-Hearst strength, there is no question in my mind but that there would have been a sufficient number of those delegates who were there under Hearst instructions, who would have voted with the other element, combining in a clear working majority. It was their desire and their proposal that there be no roll call and the roll call on the Hearst resolutions was simply to place them on record as having carried out the instructions of their respective counties."

DELEGATES NOT FOR HEARST. "The State is the unit of representation to the National Convention and as such the delegation from Illinois was chosen by the State Convention and the delegates as certified by the chairman and secretary of the convention will undoubtedly be seated, and it is improbable that the National Committee or the Credentials Committee will consider the legality of the delegation beyond the prima facie evidence."

"The number of delegates involved in the district contests from Chicago and down in the State is not great enough to change the complexion of the delegation, as the majority is so strong against Hearst that there is no possibility of his controlling it through the unit rule. They will probably carry out their instructions by voting for Hearst on the first ballot, and may continue to vote for him as long as there is no possibility of his nomination. I do not know to whom they will go."

"Cleveland has friends on the delegation, and I suppose that the other candidates have their friends. I do not know that my name will be presented to the convention for the presidency. I have not been in Chicago since the close of the State Convention and am not aware of the intentions of my friends. One thing is sure, however, and that is that the Illinois delegation is not for Hearst."

M. R. Wells of Salem, one of the contesting delegates from the Twenty-third District, was here yesterday and had a conference with Secretary Walsh with regard to the Illinois contests. A meeting will be held in St. Louis Saturday, when a course of action will be mapped out by the contesting delegates from Illinois.

NO CONTEST BY DISTRICT. It is said by Senator Stone and other authorities that the National Convention cannot consider contests from districts. That there is no precedent for it in a Democratic national convention.

The Dunlap petition does not contemplate a contest by districts. It contemplates a contest by a majority of the legally elected delegates to the recent State Convention, each man speaking for himself directly to the State Convention and the National Committee and the Democratic National Convention.

The anti-Hopkins faction claim the national organization can properly consider a petition from a majority of the delegates to the State Convention. Judge Robert R. Shirley of Carlinville, a Democrat of State influence, and who was opposed to Hearst instructions and Hearst delegates from Illinois, maintains that where clear evidence of fraud is presented it is the duty, as well as the privilege of the national body, to take cognizance of the charges. He was not present when the State Convention met, but from statements made to him by friends he thinks that situation in the State so serious that the National Convention should act on the matter.

It is regarded as unfortunate that Mr. Dunlap used his old Hearst letterheads upon which to send his circular letter to himself directly to the State Convention. The Hearst question has nothing to do with the counts involved. The eight or ten Carter Harrison delegates from Chicago, if admitted, will be against Hearst.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSMAN A PROMINENT ARRIVAL.



JAMES R. WILLIAMS, Congressman of Carmel, Ill.

GORMAN DECLARES NEUTRAL POSITION

Maryland Leader Says He Is Not Opposing Any Man for Democratic Presidential Nomination.

PARKER FORCES ARE ELATED.

Move Regarded as Preliminary to General Break to New Yorker—Tammany Coming by Six Special Trains.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, June 29.—Senator Gorman's declaration that he is not opposing any candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination was read with no little interest by both friends and foes of Judge Parker in this city to-day.

Adherents of Parker took it as the forerunner of Gorman's allying himself with their forces, and were delighted; opponents of the Judge were thunderstruck and looked upon it as the first serious defection from their ranks, although they have never had any reason to believe that Gorman was in sympathy.

PARKER VOTES COUNTED.

Parker will receive at least 487 votes on the first ballot, according to advice received by his managers from the most reliable sources of information. This figure is the minimum, they assert. How many more than 487 he will receive when the first roll is called they do not attempt to guess. The number stated, they declare, is pledged, and consists of the 270 votes of delegates instructed for Parker, as follows:

Alaska 6; Arkansas 18; Connecticut 14; Georgia 20; Indiana 30; Louisiana 18; Mississippi 20; New York 78; Tennessee 21; Texas 36.

The unit rule has been adopted by all the foregoing States except Arkansas. Of the uninstructed delegations, assurances have been received that Parker can depend upon 217 on the first ballot. These are as follows: Alabama 22; Florida 17; Indian Territory 6; Kentucky 28; Maine 10; Michigan 28; Montana 4; New Hampshire 8; New Jersey 24; North Carolina 24; Rhode Island 2; South Carolina 16; Utah 6; Vermont 8; and Virginia 24. Of these the unit rule applies in the cases of Alabama, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Vermont and Virginia, in which more than a majority of the delegates have expressed a preference for the New York jurist, and the entire vote will be given him.

David B. Hill will leave Albany for St. Louis Friday. August Belmont will leave New York for the convention city to-morrow night.

LA FOLLETTE FACTION TO NAME INDEPENDENT TICKET

Wisconsin Governor Plans Campaign of Revenge in Every County for Decision Against Him by Republican National Committee, at Chicago—Will Contest in Court Right of Anti-La Follette Ticket to Place on the Ballot.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Milwaukee, Wis., June 29.—The Milwaukee County La Follette men will name an independent Republican ticket this year and will contest the right of the anti-La Follette county ticket to the place under the Republican party designation.

This step will be followed in every one of the seventy-two counties of the State, and the fight that will ensue makes it almost certain that the Democrats will elect their county tickets, as well as have a more than even chance of electing their State ticket, all because of the Republican factional fight. In Milwaukee County the party machinery is controlled by the anti-La Follette men, but the Governor's adherents will carry the fight to the lowest office on the ticket, in revenge for the decision against the Governor by the National Convention.

In those counties where the La Follette men control the party machinery it is expected that the anti-La Follette men will name rival tickets, and in every county in the State the courts will be appealed to to settle the question of party rights.